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A DISSERTATION

ON THE
NATURE and EFFECTS
OF A

NEW VEGETABLE REMEDY,
Known by the Name of
VELNOS' VEGETABLE SYRUP,

An acknowledged SPECIFIC in all
VENEREAL and SCORBUTIC CASES;

With IMPROVEMENTS,

As published by Authority of

HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

GRANTED TO

J. BURROWS, M. D.

And an APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A NUMBER of CURES in extraordinary CASES,

Performed in these Kingdoms;

Attested by Persons of Character, and fully proving the extraordinary
MERIT and singular VIRTUES of this MEDICINE.

Sane dolendum est plantarum naturam nondum magis exploratò nobis
innotescere, quæ mihi videntur reliquæ omni, quâ patet, *materiæ medicæ*
palmam præripere, et quæ inveniendorum (*specificorum*) remedium
uberrimam nobis spem faciunt.

SYDENHAM, Præf. pag. 25.

" It is much to be lamented, that the qualities of Plants are not yet more
" known to us, which appear to me to bear the palm from all the rest of
" the MATERIA MEDICA, and which afford us the most sanguine hope
" for the discovery of Specific Medicines."

L O N D O N:

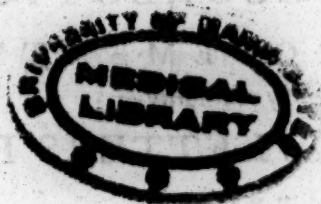
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THE

INTRODUCTION.

WHEN any Thing is proposed to the Public, which essentially interests its welfare, they have an undoubted Right to demand not only the Reasons and Causes of its being offered them, but the Grounds upon which those Reasons and Causes are founded.

With Respect to the New Vegetable Remedy, which is in my sole Possession, and which I now have made public, I think myself justly liable to the same Demand, and shall therefore briefly state its peculiar Properties and Effects, in order that every Person may judge concerning it without Partiality, and according to rational and fundamental Principles.

Although Undertakings of this Kind are ever liable to Censure, from that Prejudice which is generally conceived against Novelty, I can venture to affirm, that my Design is well founded, and that the Remedy which I offer is confirmed by such authentic Testimonies, as will not only exempt me from Censure, but remove every Obstacle to its Success.

My Attachment to this Medicine is not the Result of a superficial Enquiry ; nor could a partial Examination into its Merit sufficiently convince me of its being worthy to be introduced into my native Country.

To demonstrate the Propriety of my Resolution, I could cite a great Number of Cures which are not inserted in this Work, and exhibit a pompous Detail of Effects of which I was an Eye-Witness at Paris ; but as my simple Assertion might incur Suspicion, the Public being, with much Reason, guarded against Declarations void of positive Proof, I shall give such incontestible Evidence, as must amply satisfy every Person who is open to rational Conviction.

It is well known, that the *Commission Royale de Medecine*, or Royal Committee of Physicians at Paris, will neither adopt nor permit the Publication of any Remedy, till they have most minutely examined its Effects, and analysed its Composition. Now it is on the Approbation of this respectable Body of Censors, that I ground my Assurance of the Virtue of this Medicine, and deem myself authorized to claim the Attention of the Public.

Many Years Labour and Observation at length discovered, and brought to Perfection, the Vegetable Syrup, which has been administered with uncommon Success in the most inveterate Degrees of the Venereal Disease, and in all Scorbutic and Scrophulous Cases. This Remedy is the only one, amongst the different Preparations hitherto made known, whose Vegetable Quality is confirmed and authenticated. It has been submitted to the Examination and Judgment of the Royal Committee of Physicians. This impartial and learned Body, which readily embraces every Proposal that may contribute to the Relief and Preservation of the Human Species, appointed several celebrated Physicians particularly to observe the Manner of Operation, Effects, and Success of it. Proof was repeatedly made during two Years, under the immediate Inspection of the Commissioners,

ers, and several other Physicians of Paris ; its Success was so extraordinary, especially in the most desperate Cases, that in Consequence of the Report made by the Commissioners, confirming the same, together with a great Number of Certificates of Cures which were deemed most surprizing, there was delivered to Monsieur de Velnos, by the Royal Committee, a Patent, which at once confirmed the Efficacy of his Syrup, and its peculiar Vegetable Quality, in such strong and indisputable Terms as to frustrate all the Efforts of Envy or Prejudice.

I shall not enter into a long Recital of the Names of those Practitioners who were Witnesses of its Effects : I shall therefore only quote the Report made by Monsr. Petit, First Physician to his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, as contained in his Letter to Monsr. Senac, First Physician to the King.

“ In Consequence of Eighteen Months minute Observation made by me, on the Effects of Monsr. de Velnos’ Remedy, I am well assured, that this Medicine deserves to be recommended on your Part. I have been Eye-Witness to Patients on whom Physicians had tried, in different Courses, the most efficacious mercurial Preparations without Success, who have, after all, been radically cured by this Remedy.

“ I have likewise seen some Instances, where the Vene-
“ real Cause has been complicated, of Persons radically
“ cured, after having sought Relief from all other Medi-
“ cines in vain. This is the Testimony I can confidently
“ report from my own personal Observation.”

I am inclined to think, that no Person can suspect the Integrity of so celebrated, and, in every Degree, so respectable a Character, both as a Man and a Physician, as that of Monsr. Petit ; however, if it be possible for Prejudice and Incredulity to arise to such a Pitch, surely the Evidence of the Royal Committee must be deemed incontestable.

The Patent is expressed in the following Terms :

“ UPON the Examination we have made into the
 “ Composition of the Antivenereal Vegetable Remedy,
 “ communicated to us by the Sieur de Velnos, *in which*
 “ *there is not the least Particle of a Mercurial Prepara-*
 “ *tion,* † and likewise a great Number of Certificates of
 “ Persons of the Profession, and especially those of Mons.
 “ Petit, First Physician to his Serene Highness the Duke
 “ of Orleans, and several others, who have attended the
 “ Treatment of a great Number of Persons of both
 “ Sexes infected with the Venereal Disease, attesting the
 “ Cures performed by the aforesaid Remedy :

“ WE, in Consideration of its Efficacy against all
 “ Degrees of the Venereal Disease, permit the said Sieur
 “ de Velnos to compose, administer, vend, and disperse
 “ the said Remedy in Paris and throughout the King-
 “ dom, &c. &c.

“ Signed SENAC, *First Physician to the King,*
 “ *and Counsellor in Ordinary to his most Christian*
 “ *Majesty, in his Councils of State as well as in*
 “ *his Privy Councils.*”

If, after such authenticated Testimonials, there can remain a Doubt, surely Scepticism must universally prevail amongst Mankind. * Amongst the Physicians and Surgeons who have attested the Cures specified in this Work, and given their Certificates, duly authenticated by two Notaries Public, and signed by his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, of which I can produce the Originals, we may name M. BERCHER, Senior of the College of Physicians ;

† A quality which can, with truth and justice, be attributed to no other remedy in the same disease.

* By virtue of the very constitution of the Royal Committee of Physic, established in Paris, it is impossible that any spurious medicine can be imposed on the public ; as patents or licences are not there granted on the mere presentation of a nostrum, or from any interested motive ; but in consequence of the nicest scrutiny into the composition and effects of the medicine proposed for examination, and the strongest proofs of its efficacy.

cians ; LÉPY, PETIT, First Physician to his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans ; DUBOURG, ANTHONY PETIT, PARIS, GAUTIER QUERENET, Professors of Physic ; POISONIER, DESPERIERES, Physicians in Ordinary to the King ; NININ, First Physician to the Prince of Clermont ; FAURE DE BEAUFONT, Physician in Ordinary to the King ; MOREAU, principal Surgeon of the Hotel Dieu in Paris ; BOURGEOIS, CASSING, eminent Surgeons at Paris, &c. &c.

I presume that the unanimous Declaration of so many Persons of Eminence, concerning the Efficacy of this Remedy, is more than sufficient to justify my Resolution of introducing into England. It is with the utmost Assurance of its Virtue that I propose it to the Public ; fully convinced, that it deserves their Attention and Encouragement, especially with respect to its Vegetable Quality ; for it is too well known, that Mercurials, though of Service in many Cases, are rarely administered without injuring the Constitution, either through Want of Prudence in the Patient, Skill in the Practitioner, or Care and Experience in the Preparation of the Medicine.

The superior Efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup, can only be proved by Trial, on which I rely for public Demonstration of its salutary Qualities. I flatter myself, that this Remedy will amply compensate the Pains I have taken to convince myself of its Power, as well as justify my Resolution of using it in Practice.

With Respect to the Faculty, to whom I owe all due Deference, they are at full Liberty to examine into the Validity of what I have advanced ; and the Identity of the Remedy, I presume, will be proved by its Efficacy, and will be encouraged by the Public, I doubt not, in Proportion as it is known. The Certificates are open for Refusal, and especially for the Satisfaction of those whose more immediate Concern it may be to examine into the Facts thereby attested. In short, I publicly invite all
Persons

Persons whatsoever to enquire into the Truth of these my
 Assertions; nor will I spare any Pains to give them full
 Satisfaction, as well as to merit the Esteem of the generous
 and worthy.

A

. DISSERTATION, &c.

THERE is no Opinion so false and destitute of Probability, but if once adopted, may, through the Force of Custom or Prejudice, pass as an established Maxim. Nothing has so much obstructed the Progress of the Sciences, as the blind and implicit Deference which has been paid to the decisive Opinions of the Antients. Under the Sanction of these Authorities, the most dangerous Conjectures have taken Root, and supplanted the most confirmed and best grounded Principles. Physic itself, considered as an Art, will become useful or pernicious to Mankind, in Proportion to the Skill of those who undertake to administer it; nor can it be exempted from the Prevalence of false Notions, or Influence of ill-grounded Maxims. It has frequently been observed, that those Cases which should have been guided by the Light of Experience alone, have been misconducted through the Interposition of Obstinacy and Prejudice. Upon what Grounds have they attributed to the healing

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Art,

Art, almost as many Specifics as there are Diseases to encounter? It is because Men of Abilities have not laboured to purge that salutary Science of the Prejudices with which it is incumbered. Thanks to their Endeavours, the Number of these mysterious Remedies has diminished; and if Reasonings founded on Experience, have Power to convince, Mercury itself can no longer be deemed a Specific, or the only Remedy in venereal Cases. If there be Prejudices indifferent in their own Nature, or even beneficial to Man, it is not these Errors which endanger his Health and his Life. Let us endeavour to explain those which derive their Source from the Application of Mercury in the Cure of venereal Disorders, submitting it to the Test of a succinct and impartial Examination.

Scarce had the Venereal Disease been known in Europe, when a lucky Incident proved the antivenereal Virtue of Mercury. It was readily embraced, though it was rather suspected than acknowledged as a Remedy for a Disease, which the Public, at that Time, considered as a Scourge sent from Heaven, or as a Plague beyond the Power of Removal. While the Success did not answer the Expectation, the very Remedy, which for a Time brought Relief to the afflicted, soon after threw them into the utmost Consternation.

Mercury, that can never be used without Danger, produced, in the Hands of inexperienced Persons, more shocking Effects than those it was intended to remove; insomuch, that a great Number of unfortunate Victims to a new Disease, expiring under the complicated

cated Rage of the Remedy and the Disease, and a small Number dragging out a languishing Life ; the Hopes both of Physicians and Persons infected now vanished, and the Use of Mercury was discontinued.

Many Practitioners, much esteemed for their Skill, decried it as a subtil Poison, and represented those who dared to use it, to the Public, as the Enemies of Mankind. When the discredit of Mercury became thus general, other Methods were introduced, which had been little practised till that Time ; but their Want of Efficacy being soon acknowledged, the Use of Mercury was established on its former Footing ; they used it with more Precaution, and with more Success, for by diminishing the Doses, they lessened the Hazard of its Application, and abated the Violence of its Effects on the Diseased ; so that, in all Probability, a greater Number perished through the Distemper, than the Manner of treating it. At length, by Degrees, the Public became habituated to the Use of this Mineral, and, instead of a general Aversion to it, implicitly relied on its Effects.

Nothing is so difficult as to observe a due Medium in Points of Opinion ; hence they fell into a second Error in casting off the first. The Use of Mercury had been deemed not only ineffectual, but destructive ; the Study and Labour of several Years having thrown no new Light on this Subject, they returned to the same Mineral, and a bigotted Attachment to it caused them in a short Time to regard it not only as an excellent Remedy against the Venereal Disease, but as the only one capable of

curing it radically, or in other Terms, as an absolute and exclusive Specific.

Time and Observation undeceived the Faculty, but this Error still remained with the Public ; and it will be of the more Importance to refute it, because it tends to damp the Emulation of Artists, and to stifle in their Birth the most useful Discoveries.

An Opinion, upon which depends the Life and Health of an infinite Number of the Members of Society, ought not to be received but upon the clearest Demonstration of its Validity, and if that is in the least Degree defective, every one is justifiable not only in doubting, but absolutely renouncing it.

Now such is the too favourable Opinion of the pretended absolute or exclusive Efficacy of Mercury, which, far from having that Combination of Proofs to establish it, is supported by Experience only, where the good and bad Effects counterbalance, and by the Prevalence of Custom, through which the Public have been insensibly led to use no Antidotes against this terrible Infection, but mercurial Preparations.

But let us examine,

First, Whether this Mineral is the only Remedy in Nature, capable of eradicating the Venereal Virus ? Whether the Enquiries have been sufficiently numerous and various, as to conclude definitively from them, in Favour of the exclusive antivenereal Virtue of the same ?

Secondly, Whether it has been generally acknowledged by Physicians, (the only Judges in these Matters) as an absolute Specific in all Stages of the Venereal Disease ?

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Has it proved so in Effect?

I. At the first Rise of the Venereal Disease, the Faculty, as much alarmed at its Novelty as at its Malignity, attempted to encounter it with general Remedies, such as they used against those of an epidemic or contagious Nature. This Method of Proceeding was wholly ineffectual. A short Time after, the Source of the Disorder being more known, facilitated the Acquisition of a Remedy deemed more efficacious.

The Spaniards, who, as is generally believed, brought this Distemper into Europe, likewise brought over the Guaiacum. It was used some Time with tolerable Success, but the China Root, imported from the Indies by the Chinese Merchants, in some Degree lessened its Credit. The Estimation of this new Remedy being of no long Continuance, the Guaiacum was restored, and obtained greater Vogue than before.

The Sarsaparilla and the Sassafras, imported from America, tended to enhance the Estimation of this salutiferous Wood; the Charms of Novelty not being able to resist the Evidence of Trial and Experience.

These different Drugs had been imported by Merchants or Travellers, who respectively pronounced them surprizing Remedies. The Faculty made Experiments of them, and the Consequence was, a total Rejection of these new Remedies.

Several other Woods likewise, imported from the Indies, were greatly boasted for their Qualities; but upon Trial, were no sooner known than consigned to the same Oblivion with the former.

Fernel,

Fernel, a skilful Physician, of Paris, was the first that seriously applied himself to the Discovery of a genuine Specific. We shall have Occasion to speak of him hereafter.

Julian Palmier, his Pupil, assisted in some Measure the Investigation of his Master. Guillaume Rondelet, Professor and Chancellor of the Faculty in Montpellier, tried, as a Remedy against this Disorder, the Syrup de St. Ambroise, which he made of the Hirt and young Branches of the Fig Tree ; a Remedy already known, and used in Physic, under the Title of Sudorific. Nicholas Chesnau added to the foregoing Preparations Figs and Raisins.

Augier Ferrier, and some Physicians after him, proposed divers Remedies, of which they made Experiments, with great Fatigue and Trouble, such as the Root of Gentian, Asarabacca, Alecampane, Oris, and Sept. Foil. A long Time afterwards, the antivenereal Quality of Camphor and Antimony was discovered. They thought to find the first a powerful Check on the Mercury, which, while it reduced its salivatory Effects on the one Side, might assist its Power and Energy on the other, against the Venereal Virus. The second, approved as a genuine Antivenereal, (upon what Grounds is not at present material) has maintained its Credit much longer. They still use it, mixed with sudorific Decoctions, (in these Cases unhappily too frequent) where the Disease, eluding the Operation of Mercury, occasions the Physician to have recourse to more efficacious Remedies, and thereby greatly disheartens the Patient. If the Researches into the Vegetable Œconomy have not been various

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ous and extensive ; if they have not concurred to perfect a Method of treating the Venereal Disease, which was their grand and ultimate Object ; still they ought not to be looked upon with an Eye of Indifference.

It is a Misfortune, if such Researches should have given Rise to an unjust and prejudiced Opinion of the Insufficiency of Vegetable Remedies in Venereal Complaints ; a Prejudice which, I flatter myself, the Universal Success of my Medicine has in some Degree removed.

Because some slight Attempts in the Vegetable System have not been attended with all the Success with which the Adventurers flattered themselves, they despaired of that which might probably be expected from a thorough Disquisition, lost Sight of this Object, and sought their Remedy from the Mineral System alone. From that Time their Labour and Study centered in this peculiar System, and amongst the almost infinite Variety of Branches that it includes, their View has been particularly directed towards Mercury.

There is not, I venture to affirm, a Body in the whole Compass of Nature, that has undergone so many chymical Operations ; it has been submitted to every Form and Method of Trial that could possibly vindicate any of its Qualities and Effects. Does it appear credible, that after immense Labour for near three Centuries, on this metallic Body, Preparations should be trumped up in these latter Days, uniting, as is pretended, all the Advantages of the others, exempted from their dangerous Effects ; not requiring those general Precautions so necessary in Disorders of every Kind ?

Without

Without giving a tiresome Detail of all the mercurial Preparations, let it suffice to mention, that Mercury has been employed in various Forms, and various Ways.

First. From the foregoing Exposition of this whole Matter, it plainly results, that they have scarce made Proof or Experiment of the Power of Vegetables against the Venereal Disease.

Second. In their Experiments the Animal System has been entirely excluded.

Third. In the Mineral System they have almost intirely confined themselves to Mercury. Let who will decide whether the Researches into a Specific for the Venereal Disease, have been sufficiently numerous and various, as from thence with due Sanction to attribute to Mercury this exclusive Power of curing. If the Case be otherwise, why is the pretended absolute Virtue of this Mineral so mightily cried up? Before we can give Credit to so extraordinary an Assertion, we must be fully convinced, by the nicest Experiments on all the Productions of Nature that are capable of being used in the Materia Medica, or as a Subject of the Medical Art.

Fourth. Has Mercury been generally acknowledged a Specific in all Venereal Cases? This Question would require an ample Discussion: it would require a diffuse Account of the Opinions of different Physicians who have treated on the Subject. As the narrow Compass of this Dissertation will not admit of elaborate Disquisitions, I shall confine myself to the Sentiments of three most eminent Physicians, Boerhaave, Sydenham, and Fernel; this

this will be sufficient for those of my Readers who are determined by the Weight, and not by the Number of Suffrages.

Boerhaave, so far from deeming Mercury a Specific for the Venereal Disease, does not think it a proper Remedy in all Degrees of the same; or rather in the Distemper generally considered. If he grants that Mercury is a very powerful Opponent to the Virus, which spreads itself through the larger Vessels, or that is situated in those Parts that are easily pervaded, he affirms at the same Time, that he has *always* found it inefficacious, when it lodges in the smaller Vessels, where the Circulation is slow, and consequently the Mercury can make but little Way, if any at all: Besides, in this Case it can maintain but a very weak Operation, by no Means capable of attenuating or throwing out the Humour that is rendered thick by the Virus, which is strongly lodged, and ready to spread itself throughout the whole Mass of Blood, and to produce such Relapses as frequently deceive the Foresight of the Physician, and the groundless Security of the Patient. The Terms of Boerhaave are as follows:

“ Mercury, put upon Operation, by Means of
 “ the vital Motion alone, cures this Disease, (the
 “ Venereal) expelling, by its Motion, the Vene-
 “ real Virus. For this very Reason it is ineffec-
 “ tual, when the Virus is seated in those Parts
 “ which are almost out of the Reach of the Ac-
 “ tion of the Heart and the Arteries. As to Go-
 “ norrhæas, (says the same Author) which are
 “ lodged in the reticular Texture of the Yard,
 “ where the Circulation of the Humours is

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scarcely

“ scarcely perceptible, Mercury *never* effects
 “ a Cure.” Now this is a very strong Authority against the general Efficacy of Mercury, when applied in Venereal Cases. Boerhaave confines its Efficacy to the Virus lodged in the larger Vessels, where the Blood and Humours have sufficient Motion to carry the mercurial Particles through the infected Parts, with such Force as is capable of dividing, attenuating, and at length expelling them by the Means of Salivation.

Boerhaave, having thus plainly acknowledged the Insufficiency of Mercury, does not turn his Thoughts to the Subject of preparing this metallic Substance, which may be varied *ad infinitum*. It does not appear to him, but that the Vegetable System is endowed with Qualities sufficiently subtil and active to reach the Virus in its most inaccessible Seat, and to eradicate it.

He has been happy, as he informs us himself, in prescribing a Method, by the Assistance of Vegetables alone, and without the least Grain of Mercury, of curing Patients, given over by the Faculty, after they had in vain endeavoured to afford them Relief, by all the Modes in the mercurial Way, that could be devised or practised.

We may then conclude from Boerhaave,

First, That Mercury is not an absolute Specific for the Venereal Disease, because it is inefficacious, when the Virus has gained Ground, and is fixed in the smaller Vessels.

Secondly, That it must consequently be ineffectual in the major Part of confirmed Poxes,
 in

in which the Virus has penetrated the most minute and inaccessible Parts of the human Body.

Thirdly, That Vegetables are endowed with a Power of reaching the Virus in the smaller Vessels, and consequently of destroying it.

Sydenham, so renowned for his excellent Writings on physical Subjects, appears to have been no more prejudiced in Favour of Mercury than Boerhaave: he has not suffered himself to be influenced by the Number of Voters in Favour of this Remedy. He weighed its Effects and its Manner of Operation, through a long Course of Practice; and it may surely be presumed, that he was not more unsuccessful in this Point than any of the Faculty. He acknowledges, notwithstanding, that though Mercury may be advantageously applied in Venereal Cases, the Use of it is still attended with great Inconveniences; and he adds a judicious Remark, "That it is no more a Specific for the Venereal Disease, than the Linctet is for the Pleurisy." He goes farther; he draws the Outlines of the true Specific against the Venereal Disease; he recommends this useful Inquiry; and, by plain and distinguishable Hints interspersed throughout the whole of his Works, he facilitates, in a considerable Degree, the Discovery of it.

Fernel, a skilful Physician of one of our Monarchs, very warmly exclaims against Mercury; but without Doubt over-strains the Point. Far from admitting that Mercury is endowed with one single Quality of a salutary Nature, he excludes it from the whole Medical System, as a dangerous, deceptive, and destructive

tive Mineral. Nay, so inveterate is he against this Medicine, on Account of the bad Effects which he attributes to it, that he brands those who dare to use it, with the most odious Epithets. This Physician, fully convinced of the Inefficacy of Mercury, would not lose any more Time in seeking for a Remedy for the Venereal Disorder in the Mineral System.

He made Discoveries both in the Animal and Vegetable Systems, unknown before ; he hit upon a Remedy that he applied with the utmost Success, in which concentrated the rare and valuable Quality of effectually curing, without endangering the Patient.

This Remedy was made of *Simples*, and some Animal Particle ; neither Mercury nor any other Mineral entered into its Composition, and yet it cured (what the Abettors of the Mercurial Plan will hardly believe, notwithstanding the most particular and best authenticated Proofs that he has left concerning it) not only the most obstinate and inveterate Venereal Cases, but even those to which Mercury had been applied without Success, and which had degenerated into Rheumatic, Gouty, Scorbutic, and Nervous Disorders, &c.*

Men of Eminence and Abilities are above Prejudice, and their Authority alone can encounter its Effects with Advantage. The Authorities of Fernel, Sydenham, and Boerhaave, have afforded me sufficient Ground to assert, that Mercury is not generally allowed by Physicians as a Specific against the Venereal Disease.

* I do not pretend to affirm that the Venereal Virus, when degenerated, is capable of producing real Gouts, real Rheumatisms, &c.

ease. Their Assertions and Observations, I presume, will enable me to prove that this Mineral is not truly a Specific.

Amidst the almost infinite Number of pretended Specifics, there is but one generally allowed by the Faculty; that is the Bark. Let us take this as a Criterion, and observe whether Mercury is the same in Regard to Venereal Infections, as the Bark is to that Kind of Intermitting Fever for which it is a Specific.

The Bark, administered by a skilful Hand, cures, by its intrinsic Virtue, not only the Fever, but even the febrile Symptoms which attend it. Can this be said of Mercury?

Let us suppose a Patient that has a Shanker a little deep in the Root, a Bubo, a sinuous Ulcer, a stubborn Gonorrhæa, &c. The Practitioner who understands the Nature of the Remedy which he employs, will not expect from thence the Removal of these different Symptoms; but he will take the ordinary Course, and burn the Shanker with the Infernal Stone, or some other Caustic; or cover it with corrosive Ointments, a Practice always suspected, and frequently ineffectual; nor will he entrust the Cure of these Symptoms to the metallic Particles, which circulate through the whole Vascular System. He will apply to the Bubo, Cataplasms, Plaisters, sometimes Emollient, sometimes Dissolvent; and if these happen to dispel it, they will indeed rather infect the general Mass, than entirely eradicate the Distemper. If the Bubo is brought to a Suppuration, which often happens, to the great Disgust of Patients, the Treatment will be something like that of the Parotid Gland when it suppurates,

or

or of any other Gland in the same Case. Is it an Excrecence, they'll touch the Root with the Caustic or Infernal Stone, and will heal up the Wound as in ordinary Cases. If he has to treat an Ulcer that penetrates deeply into the Flesh, his Trouble will not be small; he will have to encounter on the one Side the Disorder, which in its Nature is very obstinate, and the Difficulty of undergoing the necessary Remedies; on the other Hand the Impression of the Mercury, which by the Irritation it incessantly causes upon the ulcerated Part, occasions the Inflammations to continually increase, which he endeavours to destroy, and brings new Obstacles to the Healing of the Flesh. And to what Resources will he fly, if the Mercury comes to fix in the ulcerated part, and there form a *Deposition*, by the Tendency which the Particles have to unite?

If he is to cure a Gonorrhæa, Mercury will avail very little in the Treatment of it. And what Advantage can in Effect attend it, since we daily see Gonorrhæas resist a long and methodical Process, and even that of a Salivation; notwithstanding the abstemious Diet, and the great Quantity of Liquids which the Patient drinks, Means deemed so efficacious against this Distemper? Boerhaave and Sydenham have experienced the Disadvantages of this Method, and do not palliate the Matter: It must be observed, says the English Physician, that Mercury will not cure a Gonorrhæa when it accompanies the Pox, and that it must therefore be treated in a different Manner.

Let us add to this the following Remarks concerning the intrinsic Virtue of Mercury against the Venereal Virus.

First,

First, That notwithstanding all its Efficacy, it often happens that the Patient is not cured at all.

Second, That much oftener the Cure is very imperfect, many Symptoms remaining unremoved after the supposed Cure.

Third and lastly, That often after the most specious Appearances of a Cure, the Patients frequently fall into Relapses worse than the first Disorder.

Let the strenuous Votaries for Mercury now decide themselves, whether they who will not be satisfied with such a Remedy, and who employ the Bulk of their Time in seeking one more efficacious, can be reckoned over scrupulous or nice.

Upon the whole, I think I have shewn,

First, That there is no sufficient Foundation for proposing Mercury as a real Specific in the Venereal Disease.

Second, That the Opinion which has pronounced it a Specific, is founded on Prejudice alone.

Third, That it is a Prejudice of such a Nature, as tends to discourage those who are disposed to apply themselves to the Discovery of a real Specific, to believe that this metallic Substance, amongst all Bodies, Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable, is solely capable of eradicating the Venereal Virus.

I take the Liberty to subjoin some further Remarks, which, though they are not intimately interwoven with my Subject, will come in here with more Propriety, as they include the principal Considerations which have given Rise to the Author's Endeavours to discover

cover the Vegetable Antivenereal Remedy, the Subject of the second Part of this Dissertation.

First. All the Authors who have searched into the Origin of the Venereal Disease, have particularly cited the Place where it has prevailed from the earliest Times, and where it is endemial.* The major Part of them, especially Sydenham, have placed the former in Africa, towards the Coast of Guinea. This, I apprehend, implies, that these People had some kind of Remedy for this Distemper before the Properties of Mercury were discovered.

This must be indubitable, let them have been ever so ignorant, even Instinct itself would have pointed out a Remedy.

Second. When the Europeans first penetrated into Guinea, and the Parts adjacent, they found the Inhabitants of that vast Tract immersed in the profoundest Ignorance. They were entirely unskilled in the Art of extracting Metals from the Bowels of the Earth, and of forming Instruments proper for the Culture of the Ground. They were therefore very far from supposing those Metals capable of administering to the Medical Art. Should Chance have thrown Mercury in their Way, either they would not have tried it, or the bad Success attending their Experiments, would very soon have induced them to abandon it. To judge of it by the Length of Time, and Number of Experiments which it has required in Europe, before it could be applied with any Success

* Sydenham is of Opinion, that the Pox was not known in America till the Introduction of Negroes into that Country from the Coast of Guinea.

Success to the Relief of human Infirmities, it never could have been rendered a salutary Remedy, were it even analagous, as we know by Experience it is contrary, to the Constitution of the human Body.

In one Word, the Application of Mercury in Venereal Cases, its Preparation, and the Method of using it, must imply a Degree of Knowledge which the People on the Coast of Guinea never possessed.—Mercury, therefore, is not a Remedy for the Venereal Disease in that part of Africa.

Third, If the Remedy of the Africans on the Coast of Guinea is not of the Mineral Kind, it must be either of the Animal or the Vegetable: Since it is not easy to prove, by its Effects, that there is any Thing of the Animal in its Composition, it is natural to conclude that it is of the Vegetable Kind, if we consider,

First, The Ignorance of these People;

Second, The Preparations which Compositions of an Animal Kind, to be used in Physic, generally require;

Third, The Knowledge requisite for these Preparations.

We know, on the contrary, that Vegetables are never more efficacious than when they undergo no Preparation.—The Negroes themselves furnish us with a very striking Proof; when we find them cure by a Plant, a Bark, a Fruit, the most obstinate Disorders, even the *Yaws*, deemed, with much Probability, a Kind of Pox, against which our best Mercurial Preparations have constantly miscarried.

We apprehend that we have sufficiently proved,

First, That those who to this Day look upon Mercury as *specific* in the Venereal Disease, and *its only Remedy*, are in an Error.

Second, That this is the Error of the People and not of the Faculty.

Third, That if the most eminent Professors of the Medical Art had discovered in Mercury these salutary Qualities, they would not have proved its Inefficacy in divers Cases, and the Danger of administering it.

Fourth, That it is probable, that the Remedy used amongst a People afflicted with this Distemper, before it was imported by us, was of the Vegetable Kind.

Fifth and last, That the Possibility of extirpating radically the Venereal Virus by Vegetables alone, is incontestibly established, by the Authority and Observations of Boerhaave, Fernel, &c. also by Reason and Experience.

I might here introduce a pompous Account of the medicinal Virtues of the Vegetable System, by instancing the most raging Disorders that have been overcome by a Wood, a Root, an Herb; and we find the sharpest Intermittent Fevers yield to the Bark; the most obstinate Dysenteries to the Ipecacuanha; shocking convulsive Pains to the Opium.* These incontestible Proofs, while they confirm the Power of the Vegetable System over human Diseases, afford Ground for the strongest Presumption, in Favour of the Possibility of extirpating the Venereal Virus by its Means. But the above is sufficient for those of my Readers who

* Though Opium removes but very few Disorders, still it is a most valuable Medicine, since it prolongs Life in particular Cases, when the Patient is just ready to expire; and gives the Physician an Opportunity to combat the Distemper by proper Remedies.

who acknowledge the Necessity of a Vegetable Remedy; and too much for those who obstinately oppose every Thing that is not conformable to their Interest or Prejudice. Fearless, therefore, of the Decision of the latter, I shall lay before the former a Specimen of the valuable Effects of the Vegetable Syrup.

Vegetable Antivenereal Remedy.

THIS Remedy is a Syrup; it derives its Antivenereal Virtue from a certain Number of Plants, whose Efficacy in destroying the Venereal Virus, which they possess in an eminent Degree, was never so much as suspected. It is agreeable to the Palate; it passes easily thro' the Intestines; it produces an agreeable Sensation on the Stomach, like that arising from a pleasant stomachic Apozeme.

The Effects of the Remedy.

It purges gently; the Patients go commonly to Stool two or three Times in the Four and Twenty Hours; the Evacuations neither strain nor irritate. It operates by Perspiration: tho' the Patients do not sweat, they are generally in a Moisture two or three Hours immediately following the Administration of the Remedy.

It extends its Action to the Reins; the Urine increases in Quantity, and discharges according to the Nature of the Parts affected and the Degree of the Infection, stringy, slimy, purulent Matter, and this returns to its former State.

This Remedy is strengthening, stomachic, &c. its Quality is to dissolve and attenuate the Humours; and is so remarkable, that it disperses, without the Aid of external Applications, Buboës, Hardness of the Testicles, gummy Tumours, Callosities of the Urethra, the Edges of old Ulcers spread over the different Parts of the Body, &c.

The Power of strengthening the Stomach,
and

and assisting the Digestion is so much the more valuable in an Antivenereal Remedy, as nothing is more common than to meet with Patients, in the Course of Practice, whose Stomachs are weak, and little capable of performing their necessary Functions. Though this Circumstance is imputed to divers Causes, the most common, without Doubt, is the long Use of cooling and purgative Methods, which are generally employed against Gonorrhæas, and other Venereal Symptoms. Patients in this Case recover with Difficulty after such Treatment, even when the Virus is perfectly destroyed; and when it is imperfectly so, they hardly ever gain Strength sufficient to undergo a new Course, complete and methodical. From this Cause, the Disease requiring more Exertion in the Remedy than the Strength of the Patient will admit of, it cannot reach the Cause at which it is principally aimed, and the Patients necessarily run the Risk of not being able to bear a sufficient Quantity of Mercury, notwithstanding the Skill of the Practitioner.

We may easily discern the Benefit of a Remedy which strengthens the Stomach in Proportion as it is used, and which furnishes the Patient with the Means of sustaining a Course as long and complete as the Degree of the Disease may require.

Hence the Reason of its being an Emmenagogue is obvious. There is no surer Method of restoring the Menfes, after a long Suppression, than of joining the Dissolvent with the Stomachic: It possesses these two Qualities, which the Faculty are so desirous of uniting. It may perhaps be said, that it is a Matter of Indifference

Indifference whether an Antivenereal Remedy is an *Emmenagogue* or not. Is it then indifferent, whether a Woman infected with the Virus, and deprived of this salutary Evacuation, is or is not regular, after the chief Disorder is entirely destroyed?

On the other Hand, it is, without Doubt, from the emmenagogue Virtue of this Remedy, that we are entitled to pronounce its Efficacy, in those Disorders that are peculiar to the Sex.

Method of Cure.

In common Venereal Cases, it generally effects a Cure in about fifteen Days. It will be difficult to fix a Time for the Cure of confirmed and inveterate Poxes, as such must be treated in Proportion to their Malignity. Obstinate Gonorrhæas, Ulcers in the Urethra, (improperly called Carnosities,) Swellings in the Glands proceeding from Venereal Causes, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions, and all other the most inveterate Symptoms, are radically carried off by the Vegetable Syrup.

The Remedy is agreeable to the Palate, balsamic and benign to the Constitution, as by its Operation it acts with that Safety and Certainty, as totally to eradicate the Virus, and purify the Blood from all Kind of Infection.

The Use of the Syrup is continued Morning and Evening during 15 or 20 Days in slight Infections; after which Time the Patient resumes his ordinary Manner of Living, and thus ends the whole Affair.—In Cases of a more inveterate Nature, the same easy Method is made use of, only requiring a longer Time.

Nothing is more simple and sure than this Method,

Method, provided the Patient will be attentive and regular in Point of Diet during the Course, which is not severe.—Proper Directions will be given with the Medicine.

As all the Symptoms of the Venereal Disease arise from the same Principle, we use but one and the same Method of encountering it, which always tends to the Extirpation of the Cause. The Method of Treatment is always the same in confirmed Cases; but in slight ones, such as Shankers, Buboës of recent Growth, Gonorrhæas, &c. the Treatment may be adapted to the Situation or Business of the Patient.

All Authors, who have written upon Venereal Cases, have demonstrated the bad Effects that may arise from the Application of Caustics to Shankers, astringent Injections to the Urethra, repelling Plaisters to Buboës; but I shall not here cite particularly their respective Opinions.

In this new Method we never have Recourse to such Auxiliaries; the Efficacy of the Remedy not requiring them. In fact, it is to disperse the callous Parts of any Ulcer that they have Recourse to these external Applications. Will not a Remedy that dissolves the Swelling of the Testicles, Exostoses, disperse Swellings much less compacted, and situated in Parts more pervadable, when its Composition, far from being hard or rigid in its Operation, in a Word, of a metallic Nature, is sweet and balsamic, and such, in fact, as we should apply, if external Application was necessary? Is it to heal the Flesh? This is the Work of Nature: What then can Art do in this Case?

'Tis an Axiom received in Physic, *that what cleanses*

cleanses well cures well. Now what Remedy can more effectually tend to the Depuration of the Humours, than the Antivenereal Syrup? It alters the Habit; it causes Evacuation in the three different Manners; it attacks the Virus on all Sides, and afterwards evacuates by the Emunctories, towards which it generally takes its Course. It is pleasant and mild in its Operation; a Quantity of it may, without Danger, be infused into the Vessels. Its divisible Quality, necessarily arising from its dispersing itself through the Fluids of the human Body, its immediate Connection with these very Fluids, and the Vessels which contain them, are such Advantages as Mercurial Remedies cannot boast, which for the most Part are insoluble.

By Reason of the great Number of active Particles which are in Motion at the same Time in the Vessels, by Reason of their Tenuity, there are no capillary Vessels which it does not penetrate; no Lamina of the Bones between which it does not slide; no Glands which it does not pervade. As there is no Part of the human Body which the Particles of this Remedy do not reach, there is no Symptom that escapes its powerful Operation; the smaller Vessels receive it after it has been dissolved in the Humours, by which they are moistened; even the Chyle is impregnated with it, and conveys it into the extreme vascular Ramifications.

It is to the Tenuity of this Remedy we must ascribe the salutary Effect which it produces in the most inveterate confirmed Degrees of the Venereal Disease, and in Scorbutic Cases, in which Mercurial Preparations have often proved

proved not only ineffectual, but pernicious. Let us give some Reasons for this Difference of Effect.

Without entering upon the peculiar Nature of the Venereal Virus, it may be affirmed, that its most apparent Effects are the thickening of the Humours and Obstructions. The mercurial Particles are always too large when they come to strike against the Viscid Lymph, which obstructs a Vessel, they act upon the first Moleculæ with so much the more Force as they have more Weight in a determined Magnitude. They press the antecedent Particles; the most fluid Part is expanded; the whole Cause of the Obstruction lessens; its Mass and Hardness proportionably increases; the Vessel which contains it is distended to such a Length as prevents its yielding to the Operation, or recovering its former State. What will be the Consequence? Either the Vessel will burst, which sometimes happens, especially in the Bowels, where the metallic Particles will pervade a collateral Tube, and will no longer act upon the obstructing Cause; or the following Particles will take the same Route, and be conveyed, according to the Hydraulic System, into those Parts where they find least Resistance, leaving the Obstruction in the same State, and the Disease which nourishes it. Nor is Experience wanting to confirm this Method of Reasoning. How many diseased Persons are there who have undergone divers Courses, under the Hands of the most skilful Practitioners, without a confirmed Cure, merely for not having been properly treated in the Beginning! For it is a standing

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Maxim,

Maxim, that a Patient who has not been cured by a second or third Course, will hardly ever be cured by any subsequent Process, notwithstanding all the Choice and Care that may be used in the Application of mercurial Preparations.

The Vegetable Remedy does not act by Dint of Weight; it is not by forcing the Obstacles that it tends to destroy them; its Qualities are, on the contrary, light and subtil: it mixes with the Humours, with them it conveys itself into the obstructed Vessels, reanimates their languid Motion, and disposes them efficaciously to operate upon the dense Matter which causes the Obstructions. It envelopes the Venereal *Miasmata*, alters their Nature, allays their Acrimony, and as it were *neutralizes* them, and gives the lymphatic Particles Power to connect, and follow the regular Course of Circulation. To give one general View of the Advantages resulting from the Vegetable Remedy, I shall compare them with those which in their Quality and Effects immediately appertain to Mercury.

First, Every one knows, that in Salivations, however urgent the State of the Disease may be, the Surgeon employs a long Time in painful and expensive Preparations, but indispensable upon that Plan. He then rubs the Body, at different Times, with mercurial Unction, and continues at stated Times these Applications, during a Month or more, according to the Strength of the Patient, and the Degree of the Disease.

The Time required to make these Preparations, which are essential in this Plan of salivating,

vating, and in all Treatment upon the Mercurial System, is often sufficient for the new Remedy to effect a perfect or confirmed Cure. It is ordinarily continued no longer than 15 or 20 Days ; in this Space the Virus is almost destroyed, the Exostoses are shaken, the Pustules and Ulcers are cleansed and disposed to heal ; fifteen or twenty Days regular Diet reduce the Glands and Exostoses, and complete the Healing of the infected Parts.—In urgent Cases, where the Palate of the Mouth is in Danger ; in the Case of the Œsophagus, the Larynx, Rottenness, violent Pains, Want of Sleep, Hectic Fevers, which admit of no Delay, the Antivenereal Syrup has the Advantage, as it may be almost immediately administered. The second Day the Patient may begin to use it, and about the fifth or sixth he will receive Relief.

Second, Every prudent Practitioner requires Patients to keep their Rooms as much during the Time of Preparation, as during the Application of the Mercurial Ointment. The new Method requires no such Caution, except in the most inveterate State of the Disease.

Third, When they meet, as is very frequent, with old and stubborn Cases, that cannot be overcome but by a strong Salivation, in old People, debilitated by Age, and the Debaucheries of their younger Years ; afflicted with secondary Diseases, such as the Gout, Rheumatism, &c. in Women with Child, or such as are weak, and of a thin Habit of Body, in whose Case the Baths are as necessary as impracticable ; in Children, where the obstinate Degree of the Distemper will not admit of
waiting

waiting for a more advanced Age ; in adult Persons, attacked with Disorders in the Liver or Lungs ; in these different Cases how will skilful Practitioners proceed ? There have been a Thousand Instances of old Persons perishing under the Operation of a Mercurial Process, which is more violent and dangerous as the Fibres are rigid and dried, and when this is accompanied with gouty and rheumatic Pains, which, during the Treatment, never fail to rage with the utmost Violence. Pregnant Women expire, through the Salivation, for which they have not been sufficiently prepared, (here we speak of Women seven or eight Months advanced in their Pregnancy) or from a premature Delivery, occasioned by the Mercury, which gives too great a Motion to the Humours, and is productive of the most disagreeable Impressions on the Fœtus. Weak Persons, and those who are subject to spitting Blood, or to violent Coughing, have been observed to die under the inevitable Increase of those Symptoms. Children, in fine, because they are such, and consequently too weak to resist the Subversion of the Animal Œconomy, occasioned by the Operation of the Mercury, have been known to die suddenly in the Midst of its Course.—None of these Effects are to be apprehended from the Vegetable Syrup : It allays gouty and rheumatic Pains, and sometimes entirely removes them ; it is free from the Objection of Want of Preparation for pregnant Women, as what it requires is always practicable. It prevents Miscarriages, because it is not by forcible Means that it re-
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moves the Obstructions, but by dissolving and gently evacuating the Matter which forms them.

Fourth, In complicated Venereal Cases, attended with cutaneous Disorders, such as Tetters, Scabs, St. Anthony's Fire, what Advantage must not a Remedy, balsamic in its Nature, which alters and evacuates with so much Ease, and by such various Emunctories, the sharp irritating Humours which cause them, have over a metallic Substance, so liable to add to the Acrimony of the most dreadful Disorders!—Experience confirms this Remark, as neither Tetters nor Pustules, usual Concomitants of the principal Disease, are ever known to resist the Operation of this Remedy.

Fifth, It very frequently happens, that the Venereal Virus is complicated with a Scorbutic Humour; in that Case, however pressing the Nature of the Disease may be, prudent Practitioners will by no Means presume immediately to administer Antivenereal Mercurials, as Antiscorbutics less inflame the Venereal Disease, than Antivenereals do Scorbutic Humours: they first attack the Scurvy with those Remedies which are peculiar to it. But if this Disorder is in itself so difficult to cure, what must it be when attended with this dreadful Complication? Several Months will be scarce sufficient to eradicate the scorbutic Humour, and after having drained the Patient by the first Course, of that Humour, and left the Field free for the Growth of Venereal Symptoms, the Physician will of Course be led to prove the Inefficacy of Mercurial Remedies, which he had at first so wisely foreseen.

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This Complication is not the least Obstruction to the Cure of the principal Disease, when encountered by the new Remedy. It changes not in its Course of Operation ; there is no Necessity for having Recourse to Antiscorbutics, properly so called : this saves the Time and Trouble of the first Course, which often proves fruitless. The Patient, far from having Reason to fear the Effects of the Antivenereal Syrup upon the Scorbutic Humour, has just Ground to hope for a Cure from it. The Scorbutic Symptoms have often been observed to disappear first, and oftener the complicated Diseases have at once been dispelled, almost in the same Space of Time as would be necessary to cure the Venereal attended with no Complication.

Sixth, The Gland is, at the same Time, a Part the most exposed, and liable to imbibe the Virus : after Coition with a Woman infected, it is inflamed ; the Preputium not being able to maintain its proper Seat, is drawn to the Body of the Yard, and hence proceeds the Paraphimosis. If, by its original Conformation, the Preputium is long and stretched, if it is fastened on the Glands by Shankers which adhere to it, there will be a Phimosis. When these Cases resist the ordinary Course of Practice, Incision becomes the sole Resource. In the first Case, the skilful Practitioner will take Care that the Bridle is cut, in Order to prevent a Gangrene, and the Fall of the Gland, a Misfortune which the Negligence of Patients, or the Dread of Incision, renders too frequent. In the second it has been customary to perform two different Operations ; the one

one consists in dividing the Preputium to the Root of the Glands, the other in taking it entirely off; one or the other of these Operations is absolutely indispensable, when the Adherence is strong and of long standing, and extended. What is more frequent than Incision or Caustics, upon Buboes which come to Suppuration? Without mentioning the Pain, the Filth, the Disgust, with which these Operations are attended, how disagreeable must it be to Patients to have daily before their Eyes such Marks as remind them of their Debauchery, and the Pain and Misery of its Effects!

All these Operations, and the Pain consequent on them, are avoided by the Vegetable Remedy: the second or third Day of the Course the Inflammation will generally allay, and the Suppuration become benign; the fifth or sixth the Glands and Preputium will be almost restored to their natural State. The Suppuration is maintained by the sole Effect of the Remedy, which circulates in the Vascular System, and produces a Cleansing: the Shankers, thus purged, heal. Recent Buboes never come to Suppuration, if the State of the Disease be not too confirmed. When the Syrup is begun to be taken, the purulent Matter is carried off through the urinary Passage. The above-mentioned Symptoms are of the last Consequence, not only on Account of the Danger, but the Shame with which they are attended. How frequently has the Peace and Union of Families been disturbed by the ignominious Traces of Debauchery, which a young Bride has discovered on her Bridegroom!

Seventh,

Seventh, The Method of Friction, and all those that have the Mercury for their *Primum Mobile*, have many inseparable Concomitants; the Salival Glands swell, as do the Face and Head; the Tongue grows big, and hangs out of the Mouth; Respiration and Swallowing are obstructed; a Fever ensues; Delirium, Drowsiness, Lethargy, and sometimes Death, follows. If the Patient has a weak Stomach, if he is subject to Coughs, or spitting of Blood, these Complaints are increased, and the last is always dangerous. Is he subject to Hysterics, or attacked by the Gout, he will be much more tormented during the Course; the Violence of his Pains will bring on a Fever, which may be attended with a fatal Consequence. Women with Child will be greatly injured if advanced in their Pregnancy; too happy, if the most lamentable Effect of the Circumstance is the Inefficacy of the Remedies.

Now, though it were possible to remove all these Obstacles in the Way of Mercury, would it not still leave some Traces of its ravaging Effects? Sometimes the extreme Parts contracted; sometimes the Lips distorted; a Shaking of the Limbs: will not these Effects discover their Cause? A simple Glance on the Manner in which the Syrup operates, will sufficiently prove, that no such Effect can be apprehended from it. Its Operation tends to change the Grossness of the Humours, and gently to evacuate the Foulness with which they are vitiated.

The Physician may increase or decrease these Evacuations, as the Symptoms require;
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he is always Master of his Remedy, and may apply it at his own Discretion.

It will easily be observed, that no Salivatory Effects are to be apprehended from the new Remedy, and that consequently the Patient will be enabled to avoid both the Pain and Danger which attend them. It is universally known, that Mercury is the only Body acknowledged to be capable of such an extraordinary Evacuation.

Eighth. Gonorrhæas are the most common of all venereal Symptoms, and the most difficult to remove. Notwithstanding the high Opinion that is entertained of Mercury, it has been found to be a very weak Resource in this Case. Cooling Methods are immediately used; they then proceed to Cleansers, which they assist with Mercurial Purges often repeated. During this Time, the Patient must observe a regular Diet, avoid spirituous Liquors, use moderate Exercise, as the smallest Slip in Point of Regularity reinvigorates the Disease when it was just at its last Gasps. When all this happily succeeds, the Gonorrhæa will not remain above six Weeks or two Months. But where are Patients to be found who will strictly adhere to these Rules? They will not be disposed to think their Case dangerous when they have only a Running; and the greatest Precaution of which a Patient can be capable, is to regulate himself with Prudence during the first Stage of a Gonorrhæa; that is to say, during the Time of the Inflammation and the Pain attending it. If it therefore happens, either
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through Accident or by its own Obstinacy, that the Gonorrhæa continues to the Term of two Months, it changes as it were its very Nature, and all the former Means become uselefs. Astringents are then multiplied in all their Forms; Bolusses, Decoctions, Injections are all heaped upon the Patient. Notwithstanding these fallacious Medicines, the greater Part of Gonorrhæas retain almost their whole Vigour for the Space of several Years. Yet we cannot but acknowledge, that the Gonorrhæa will sometimes yield to this dangerous Method. The running is suppressed, without being dried up; the Matter is thrown back, choaks up the prostate Glands and the Testicles, infects the Mass of Humours; the Ulcers in the Urethra acquire such a Malignity as renders them intractable, their Extremities swell, and form those Carnosities which they had long falsely thought real fleshy Excrescences, fixed in the Passage of the Urethra. A Gonorrhæa of this Kind is scarcely ever perfectly cured: they may lessen the Quantity of the Running; but beside, the Ulcers not being healed, there still continues an oozing of Matter, white, brown, yellow, &c. especially in the Morning. These Relicks are often mistaken by Persons diseased; they suffer themselves easily to be persuaded, that these little Runnings proceed from a Relaxation of the Parts. But, says Sydenham, these unfortunate Persons prove, to their own great Regret, that these are too certain Marks of the Existence of the Virus, which, though in a Manner stifled, is ready to raise fresh Ravages
on

on the first Occasion, whether furnished by Intemperance, immoderate Exercise, or any other the like Cause.

Mineral astringent Waters are again the Resources, after this Method: they commonly use them about the End of the Treatment of obstinate Gonorrhæas, to remove the Remainder of the Running, which they deem benign. This Method is neither sure nor free from Danger: If the Virus is not entirely destroyed, it cannot but be ineffectual; if there remains the least Degree of the venereal Taint, the mineral Waters fix the same, and give Birth to Hardness of the Testicles, Carnosities of the Urethra, Retention of Urine, &c.

These two last Complaints, very common at present, are the last Stage of Gonorrhæas which resist the ordinary Method of Practice, and the unhappy Patients are the more to be pitied, as those Symptoms are more obstinate and difficult to cure.

The most effectual Remedy hitherto known against these Carnosities, is beyond Contradiction that of Bougies; but this is not always practicable, is often ineffectual, and very often dangerous. Few Patients can bear the Application of Bougies; the Urethra, too susceptible of feeling, and irritated by their Pressure, gives the Patient such Pain as obliges him to discontinue the Use of them: but if he is resolutely bent to continue them, he will find, to his great Surprise, an Inflammation in the Urethra and the Body of the Yard, and purulent Matter falling into the Scrotum, which was intended to be extracted, an Inflammation

the Perinæum, Stoppage of Water, which they designed to prevent, &c. But even when these Symptoms are avoided, can a radical Cure be hoped for from such a Method of Treatment? No, surely: there are in the Urethra obstinate venereal Ulcers, the Edges or Extremities of which, more or less raised and hardened, form those Carnosities which the Practitioner seeks to destroy. These Ulcers retain their obstinate Degree of Virus, which must therefore be eradicated: there lies the Difficulty. Can such Effects be reasonably expected from Bougies? Experience has decided the Question; and numberless unfortunate Persons pass their Lives in a two-fold State of Misery, between the dreadful Pains which attend a Stoppage of Urine, and the Horrors of Death impending over them every Moment: Instances sufficient to invalidate all that can be said in Favour of Bougies.

The present Method admits none of this Variety of Remedies; it is ever simple, ever uniform; the different Courses are only varied in Point of Duration, and the Remedy only by its *Intensity*, which is proportioned to the Patient's Degree of Infection. A Course of fifteen Days, is generally sufficient in a recent Gonorrhæa; one of longer standing requires a longer Space. When the prostate Glands are hard and almost schirreous, which is not uncommon, the Course is continued a longer Time. In short, when the Gonorrhæa is complicated with Carnosities in the Uethra, the

Course

Course is sometimes protracted to the sixth Week or longer.

It will be difficult enough to reconcile the Possibility of curing Carnosities in the Urethra by an internal Remedy without topical Applications, with the Idea of a Piece of Flesh, well organized, fixed in a certain Part of this Passage; but this Notion is false. These pretended Carnosities are the Edges of certain obstinate Ulcers, which raising themselves above the Surface of the Urethra, contract the Passage in the Place where they are seated. This is the Opinion which should be entertained of Carnosities, or Callosities, improper Terms, introduced by Error, and supported by Prejudice.

By supposing, as is really the Case, that the Stoppage of the Urethra proceeds from the Swelling of the Flesh, and that the Retention of the Urine is occasioned by this Stoppage, it is easy to prove that an internal Medicine can Cure these two Disorders. The Operation of an internal Remedy can effect a cleansing of an Ulcer, and Nature itself is sufficient to heal it; the very cleansing supposes Flesh easily to be healed; such Flesh will not rise in the Part where the Wound is seated; Cicatrization fastens the Flesh in the same State as it found it, and when this is over, there are no more Edges raised, no more Obstruction, and finally, no more Stoppage of the Urine.

It must afford some Satisfaction, I presume, to see the principal Benefits and Advantages
of

of the Vegetable Syrup brought into one Point of View.

First, It requires no Preparation.

Second, It is little Expensive, on Account of the Plainness of the Regimen, and the short Time of the Course.

Third, It obliges not the Patient to keep his Room, but in Cases of the last Extremity.

Fourth, It is convenient to take, and agreeable to the Palate, and its Effects may easily be concealed from the Inspection of the most Curious.

Fifth, It operates in the most natural Channels.

Sixth, It produces no Disorder in the Animal Œconomy, nor leaves behind it any injurious Consequences: on the contrary, it may be affirmed on Observation, that it strengthens the Stomach, and is singularly salutary to the Lungs.

Seventh, The most inveterate Complications restrain not its Efficacy; it infallibly eradicates the Venereal Virus, and often cures Disorders that accompany it, such as the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, &c.

Eighth, It cures Shankers, Swellings in the Groin, Phimosis, and Pariphimosis, and in general without any topical Application; Buboës never suppurate, when taken in Time.

Ninth, It always cures simple Venereal Cases, of however long standing they may be; common Gonorrhœas seldom remain to the End of the Treatment of a confirmed Pox; the Whites in Women have likewise been known to disappear with the other Symptoms.

Tenth,

Tenth, It infallibly removes Tetters, and other cutaneous Disorders which indicate a Venereal Cause; and sometimes those which proceed from another Principle.

Eleventh, As it operates more through such or such particular Emunctories, according to the different Habits and Constitutions of Persons, it is adapted to all Constitutions, and efficacious in all Climates.

Twelfth, The last of the Course, the Patients come out of it in a better Plight of Body than they entered upon it.

PARTICULAR

PARTICULAR CASES
OF
CURES PERFORMED ABROAD;

As attested by the most eminent of the Faculty.

C A S E I.

Bubo, Shankers, œdematous Swelling in the Legs, Ulcers between each Toe, and Excrescences in the Anus.

A Patient aged 21 years, had a shanker upon the prepu-
tium, a bubo on the left groin, excrescences in the
anus, and very painful ulcers between each of his toes;
the pains which he suffered were so violent and lasting,
that he passed a month without sleep. He was put upon
the use of the Vegetable Syrup the 19th of September,
1762; in the space of two and twenty days the above-
mentioned symptoms disappeared, without using any topi-
cal application either upon the fores or the bubo.

This patient was seen before, during, and after the cure,
by Monf. Paris, physician of the faculty in Paris, and
Monf. Moreau des Ravieres, physician in ordinary to the
king.

C A S E II.

Gonorrhœa of long standing.

A patient, aged 55 years, had since his thirtieth year a
gonorrhœa, for which he never ceased using medicines
during that long space of time; the gonorrhœa resisted all
these remedies, and even the strongest astringents. He
went under a course of the Syrup, in the month of Febru-
ary 1763; the gonorrhœa ceased in three and twenty days.
It was judged, however, necessary to continue the course
to the forty-second, to effect a solid cure of the old ulcers
by which it was occasioned. This

This person was visited, when under cure, by Mons.
Faure de Beaufont, physician in ordinary to the king.

C A S E III.

A Woman pregnant, and infected with the Venereal Disease.

In the month of January, 1764, a lady pregnant, anxious for the health of the infant which she carried, consulted M. de Velnos; he judged the administration of his remedy necessary; nor did a pregnancy of eight months and some days appear to him a sufficient reason for not applying it.

The remedy was administered to the patient with all possible success, and she was happily brought to bed the twentieth day of the course. The child did not retain the least symptom of the mother's disease, which was of too long standing to suppose that it would not have been infected. He appeared extremely sound at his birth, and is in good health to this day.

This lady was attended by M. Petit senior, first physician to the Duke of Orleans, and M. Petit junior, physician in ordinary to the same prince; both commissioners appointed by the commission royal of physicians to observe the effects of the new remedy.

C A S E IV.

Shanker in the Throat, Gonorrhœa, nocturnal Pains.

A soldier in the regiment of Swiss guards, about 30 years of age, applied to M. de Velnos in the month of March, 1762. He had, first, a deep shanker in the back part of the mouth, about an inch in diameter; second, a gonorrhœa; third, nocturnal pains, so sharp as never to suffer him to sleep comfortably, and to admit but of very short intervals of rest at all. He underwent three formal courses; one in his regiment, one at Aix in Provence, and a third in Paris; but neither of these alleviated the symptoms, on the contrary, the ulcer in the throat daily increased in point of malignity. He took M. de Velnos' Syrup for fourteen days; the gonorrhœa, after having passed through the different appearances between the green and the white, was entirely suppressed the ninth day; on the eleventh an eschar, or hard crust, fell from the ulcer in

the throat; he dropt a second on the nineteenth, a third the twenty-sixth, and the thirtieth the sore appeared benign and closed. Some days before this the patient felt none of the pains which had hitherto tormented him, and rested almost as well as when in perfect health; the fortieth day he resumed his customary manner of living, and the functions of his station.

This patient was seen, while under cure, by M. Petit senior, M. Bercher, physician of the faculty of Paris, and senior physician to the camps and armies of the king, and by M. Petit junior.

C A S E V.

Gonorrhœa, Obstruction in the Urethra, Stoppage of Urine.

A patient, aged between 28 and 30 years, had for ten years a gonorrhœa, with an obstruction in the urethra. He had passed, in this course of years, through the hands of different persons of the faculty, to the number of seventeen, and yet, far from getting the better of his disorder, he had been latterly afflicted with additional symptoms, such as retention of urine, the attacks of which became every day more frequent. The urethra had been much injured, as well by the frequent introduction of the probe, as likewise that of a small twig which he used himself on a certain occasion, when he was attacked by a most violent stoppage of urine. He undertook the use of the Syrup in the month of June, 1764, and he continued it turning seventeen days. About the fifth or sixth day he began to make water freely; this favourable symptom became daily more remarkable; at length he was perfectly cured in the space of six weeks. He has had no attack since that time, and continues to make water with the utmost ease.

This person, who belongs to the household of his Serene Highness the prince of Conti, was recommended to the care of M. de Velnos by M. de Chabrillan, commander of Maltha, and first gentleman to that prince. He was seen by M. de Querenet, physician of the faculty of Paris.

C A S E VI.

Stench of the Nose, Deafness, and occasional Blindness.

A patient, about 36 years of age, strong and well made, had for eighteen months past, first, a continual rheum, with a heat in the nose and the nostrils; second, the nose was swelled and distended; third, a purple spot on the corner of the left eye; fourth, he was almost entirely deaf at certain times, and was always hard of hearing; fifth, when he had read or wrote a few minutes, his sight failed him, and he could no longer distinguish small objects. In these circumstances, his memory was so impaired, as to suggest to his mind with great difficulty the most familiar ideas. The patient attributed all these accidents to the excessive colds he had suffered in Germany, during the late war; and did not in the least impute them to any venereal infection. But the inefficacy of the best remedies administered by the most skilful hands, determined him to apply to M. de Velnos, the 18th of March 1764. He underwent a course of the Vegetable Syrup for eighteen days; at the end of this term, the rheum was almost entirely dissipated; the spot was removed; the nose restored to its natural form; he saw clearly after a long course of reading; he heard as distinctly as before he was afflicted with the disorders, and his memory was in its most retentive state. His health is still continued, nor have any of the above-mentioned symptoms hitherto appeared.

This cure is attested by M. Bercher, physician of the faculty of Paris, Faure de Beaufont, physician in ordinary to the king, M. Casin, surgeon of Paris, and other gentlemen of the faculty.

C A S E VII.

The Pox and the Scurvy, with a foul Bone on the Palate.

In the month of June, 1763, a consultation was called, composed of M. Astruc, Messrs. Petits senior and junior, M. La Faye, M. Moreau, surgeon major of the Hotel Dieu, &c. on the case of a patient between 35 and 40 years of age. On examining, a considerable ulcer in the throat appeared, as also an ulcer on the palate, with rotten-

ness in one of the *os palati*, a considerable swelling in the maxillary and parotid glands, the gums black and ulcerated, flying pains in the thighs and legs, the extremities themselves œdemitous and covered with livid spots, which caused the consultants to decide, that it was a complication of the venereal disease and the scurvy. They considered there was but one chance for this unfortunate wretch, and with much reluctance gave their opinion of the method of treatment that might suit his case. Messrs. Petits, to whom M. de Velnos' remedy was at that time more particularly known than to any other of the consultants, advised them to commit the patient to his care. The Vegetable Syrup was administered to him; on the fifth day he began to swallow solid food, which he had not done a long time before; the eighteenth day the swelling of the lower extremities was entirely abated, and they had resumed their natural colour; the twenty-fifth, the tumefaction of the glands was entirely removed; the twenty-sixth, one of the bones of the palate exfoliated.

The ulcers, as well in the palate as the throat, appeared healed about the thirtieth day of the course. It is necessary here to observe, that the Sieur de Velnos used neither gargles, nor any other outward application. The patient appeared to be perfectly cured the thirty-fifth day, and returned to Provence, after M. de la Faye had applied a plate of silver to the palate, to fill up the space that was left void by the falling out of the bone.

This patient was seen, after his cure, by Messrs. Petits and M. de la Faye. M. Petit sen. occasionally saw him a year afterwards, when he found him in perfect health.

C A S E VIII.

Gout and Rheumatism, supposed to be complicated with the Venereal Disease.

A patient, aged about 38 years, of a robust constitution, had, in the year 1745, a gonorrhœa; he went through a course, and thought himself cured. He enjoyed a good state of health till July 1752; the 24th of this month, he went to bed apparently well, and in the perfect use of all his limbs; but on his awaking was deprived of the use of them

them all. This disorder was treated as a complication of the gout and rheumatism: his motion was restored a little, and the patient caused himself to be removed to Paris, where he underwent the most approved remedies, under the management of the most eminent surgeons in that city. This course left things in the same state as it found them. He then tried the Bourbon waters, and returned from thence with almost the free use of his limbs. In the month of July, 1758, he was attacked in the same manner as before, and treated in the same manner on the part of the faculty, and with the same success. The disorder returned with the same symptoms in the month of July 1759 and 1760: this last year, the Bourbon waters did not produce such good effects as they had done the preceding, and the patient appeared there again in 1761 and 1762, in the month of March. The waters were not attended with such happy effects at this last visit; for during the time of using them, he found himself seized with some symptoms, though they were milder than they had been the preceding years. To compleat his misfortune, he was seized with a fever, which greatly affected his head, so that he was in danger of his life; his limbs became daily more stiff and more painful, till at length he had no other motion than that of the jaw. In this state, he underwent, in the year 1762, two regular courses of four months each, one of antivenereal bolusses, the other of the sublimate corrosive. So far were these prescriptions from restoring the use of his limbs, that, on the contrary, he lost that of the jaw during the first process. In this dreadful state did he continue till the month of March 1764, when he applied to M. de Velnos. On visiting him, the following symptoms were observed: first, the head fixed, and covered with yellow pustules, large and very loathsome; second, the vertebræ of the neck considerably swelled and stiff; third, the breast so locked, that he suffered the most excruciating pains, till a fit of sneezing, or some other cause, produced a more than ordinary expectoration. The right arm was bent and incapable of motion, and the shoulder considerably swelled; the left was almost in as bad a state. His legs were likewise incapable

pable of motion, and covered with pustules like those on the head. The nails, both of the feet and hands, were covered with a kind of plaistered matter, such as is found on most gouty people.

He took M. de Velnos' remedy during twenty-one days, at different courses in the space of three months: the pustules both of the head and legs were in that time destroyed; the swelling of the legs abated; the perspiration became free; and the use of his limbs was so far restored, that he could get out of bed, walk about his room without a stick, write, raise himself up in his chair, ascend and descend a flight of stairs, by the assistance of a crutch. In the year 1765, the patient having continued the aforesaid remedy, began to walk the streets with the help of a cane, and to make considerable excursions. The use of his limbs became more free every day, and a perfect restoration was now expected upon good grounds. It is necessary here to observe, that during the time of the courses, as well as the intermediate space, he continued to void, thro' the urinary passage, a kind of slimy matter, which being collected and weighed, amounted to about half a dram a day.

This patient was visited, while under cure, by Messrs. Petits, sen. and jun. Faure de Beaufont, physician, and Bourgeois, surgeon, of Paris.

C A S E IX.

A Venereal Ulcer in the Nose, Exostoses, Gout, Convulsions.

In the beginning of the year 1763, M. de Velnos was applied to by a lady, infected for thirteen years with the most dreadful symptoms of the venereal disease: a white swelling real or apparent in the articulation of the right arm; exostoses in the lower extremities of the tibia, and of the fibula, on both sides, in the middle of the coronal bone, and the inferior part of the os humeri, on the right side, and on the superior part of the cubitus on the same side; the magnitude of these two bones about the articulation was double the bigness in its natural state; the fore arm immoveable and contracted, as also the biceps tendon. This articulation was fixed and as immoveable as if it had been

been anchilofated; an ulcer which had eat through the noſe, with an entire loſs of one of its inferior *alæ*; an acute pain in the region of the liver; continual convulſions, &c.

Symptoms ſo violent in their degree, that one of the moſt eminent phyſicians of this metropolis, who during a long courſe of practice has acquired, and very juſtly, the higheſt reputation, found himſelf under a neceſſity of adminiſtering to her to the amount of an hundred and ſeventy-two drops of liquid laudanum; nor could even this appeaſe her pains. This ſtrange complication of ſo many diſorders frightened the phyſicians ſo much the more, as they knew the unfortunate conſequences of ſix different courſes, under the inſpection and direction of ſo many phyſicians and ſurgeons of Paris. They had been all ſo unfortunate as to ſee the patient grow worſe under their hands.

M. de Velnos, conſiding in the benign quality of his remedy, ventured to try it, as encouraged by M. Petit, firſt phyſician to his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Orleans, who kindly aſſiſted during the whole courſe of the treatment.

On the fifth or ſixth day the patient found ſome relief; the ninth, the ulcer in the noſe was cleaned, and ceaſed to ſuppurate; the eighteenth, the convulſive fits conſiderably abated, and the pain on the right ſide almoſt entirely ſubſided. The courſe was continued about two months, at the end of which no exoſtoſes appeared; the patient walked with eaſe; had no more convulſive fits; the ulcer in her noſe was perfectly healed; ſhe was reſtored to her ordinary plight of body; the menſes, ſuppreſſed for a long time, were now become regular; in ſhort, ſhe enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health. She has been ſince again married, and has never perceived the leaſt ſymptom of her old diſorder.

This lady was attended a conſiderable time by M. Aſtruc, phyſician and profeſſor of the faculty of Paris, and viſited by M. Bercher, phyſician of the faculty of Paris, Meſſrs. Petits ſen. and jun. phyſicians to his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Orleans, and Faure de Beaufont, phyſician in ordinary to the king.

C A S E

Pox, with a considerable Ulcer in the Groin, Shanker, hectic Fever, &c.

In 1763, a native of America, about 36 years of age, had three claps in the space of six months. In the month of August, in the same year, he had a bubo. Five days after the appearance of this symptom, he applied himself to a person of the faculty, whose method was not attended with success. A third course had no more effect than the two former; at length, after seven months trial of the best mercurial preparations, and numberless consultations, he committed himself to the care of M. de Velnos. This was the state of his case in the month of February, 1764: First, There was, in the right groin, an ulcer of about the length of five inches, and two inches in diameter, running from the *os pubis* to the *os ilium*; this ulcer was livid and loathsome, and filled with a corrosive matter; its edges were swelled and covered with small shankers; the muscles that were attached were divided in part, as much by the matter as by the sharpness of the instrument used. This great waste of the animal substance had occasioned many hemorrhages, which often endangered the life of the patient. Second, At the beginning of the ulcer was fixed a sinus of two fingers in diameter, and two inches in length, which pierced the thigh perpendicularly, and was buried in the flesh. Third, A groove, half a span deep and two inches long, divided the teguments, running from the beginning of the sinus to the middle of the perinæum, in a parallel to the Raphé. Fourth, A deep shanker had eat one third of the glands. Fifth, the belly was swelled, and the pubis was full of sinuous ulcers, out of which there came, thro' pressure, a considerable quantity of frothy matter, and frequently blood. Sixth, The *os ilium* had increased, in the upper part, at least to the thickness of three inches; I say at least, because that thickness was perceived by feeling, though the inward edge of this bone could not be touched. Seventh, the patient was of a very lean habit, and had for four months an hectic fever. This cure was longer effecting than the former. The patient took,
during

during four and twenty days, a dose of the syrup, as was proportioned to his case.—All the ulcers, except the sinus's, were healed in the space of two months; the sinus itself was perfectly healed, though some time after the other parts. None of the patient's complaints now remained, but a slight contraction of the thigh, that was occasioned by the cicatrices of the muscles, which would not admit of its being entirely extended; in all other respects he was infinitely better in health. It is necessary to observe, that this frightful shanker was cured without any external application.

This patient consulted, among others, Messrs. Petits sen. and jun. Anthony Petit, physician of the faculty of Paris, Feure de Beaufont, physician to the king, Caumont, physician to the company of Swiss guards, Moreau, surgeon-major of the hotel Dieu of Paris, Bourgeois, surgeon of Paris.

C A S E XI.

Universal Rheumatism, and a Gleet for two successive Years, with two Shankers,

This is to certify, that having been under the care of M. de Velnos, in the month of November 1766, and at that time being attacked with rheumatic pains in all my limbs, two shankers, and a dreadful gleet, which continued two years, notwithstanding divers mercurial preparations taken at different times; all these symptoms disappeared the eighteenth day of the course, the pains entirely ceased, and I recovered my pristine health and vigour. In confirmation of which, I set my hand and seal.

Signed BRUYERE,

Paris, Dec. 26th,
1766.

Ancien guard du corps
du roy.

C A S E XII.

An inveterate Scurvy from the Age of twelve Years.

These are to certify, that I put myself under the direction of M. de Velnos, having had cutaneous eruptions from the age of twelve years, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy, for which I used divers remedies at various

H

times,

times, for many years, without the least benefit. A short course of the vegetable syrup perfectly cured me, and I now enjoy the most confirmed state of health. In testimony of which, I have delivered to M. de Velnos this certificate, in order that he may use the same according to his pleasure.

Signed

Paris, Nov. 11th,
1767.

Chevalier MACKAY, Ancien
capitain au regiment
Dauphin cavalerie.

C A S E XIII.

Confirmed Pox, with Palsy in the left arm.

LETTER TO M. DE VELNOS at PARIS.

I am in duty bound, sir, to do justice to the efficacy of your syrup; and as you require of me a certificate of the effects it has produced on me, I presume the following will suffice, since I can aver, in the face of the whole world, that it contains a most assured and indubitable fact.

I think it needless to particularize the circumstances of my disorder; which are ready to be attested from the hands of M. Bertrand, my surgeon, and M. Garat, of the king's body guard, resident at my house; and I shall therefore pass to observe, that, according to the best of my remembrance, about a year ago, I applied to you, in order to advise whether I had strength enough left to try the success of your remedy. I was, at that time, given over by my physician and surgeon, who had pronounced my case past relief. It is certain, that my left arm had been dead a considerable time, and those gentlemen assured my family, that though I got the better of my disorder, I should never recover the use of my arm. M. Garat advised me to take your syrup, he has given you an account of its success in his letters, which I presume you have by you. Three days use of your inestimable remedy afforded me some relief; at the end of eight days, I began to feel the use of my fingers; I cut the nails of the hand affected, and as the flesh was drawn back they appeared equal and pointed: I was astonished to find them, in cutting, fall in scales and dirt. At the end of twenty-five days

days I was as well as I could possibly desire ; my recovery was very rapid, and from that time I have prosecuted my ordinary business with the perfect use of my arm. I cannot too much extol the efficacy of your syrup, since to it (under providence) I owe my life, as I am ready to attest before as many as you may require. I could mention two hundred witnesses of the truth of what I advance, and only wait an opportunity of convincing you with what distinguished esteem I have the honour to be

your very humble and obedient servant,
Signed DUFOUR.

Troyes Nov. 28th,
1767.

Countersigned BERTRAND,
surgeon.

I do hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, that the signatures Dufour and Bertrand, are the real signatures of the said Dufour and Bertrand, and that they were executed in my presence, and therefore that they may be universally produced as valid and authentic.

Troyes, Nov. 28,
1767.

Signed
MAHON DESCOURLY,
Procureur du roy.

C A S E. XIV.

Shankers on the Tongue, Excrescences in the Anus, Pains in the Limbs.

I hereby declare, that I put myself under the care of M. de Velnos, having nocturnal pains in all my limbs, excrescences in the anus, and shankers on the tongue. After consulting my physician I used M. de Velnos' syrup, which I took twelve days without intermission. In a short time I felt no more pain ; the shankers on my tongue disappeared, and I found myself in perfect health. In testimony of which I have given him this certificate, that he may avail himself of the same as he thinks expedient.

Signed

Paris, Dec. 7th,
1767.

DE CHAMBERTIN, Garde
du roy, compagne de
Noailles.

C A S E X V.

A Gonorrhœa of twenty Years standing, Rheumatism of eighteen in the right Arm, at different Seasons of the Year, Warts upon the Gland, and several Excrescences in the Anus.

These are to certify, that I applied to M. de Velnos in the month of July this year, to undertake my cure in the above-mentioned disorders, from all which I was freed by a course of twenty-eight days. I also certify, that during the time of my being with M. de Velnos, I saw several of my comrades labouring under the same disorder, radically cured, though together with me given up by the greater part of the faculty. In confirmation of which, I deliver this certificate as a true and real testimony of the facts therein specified.

Signed Le Chevalier de CODAR,
Guard de corps du roy, com-
pagnie de Beauveau.

A P P E N D I X.

SINCE my first publication of the vegetable syrup, the cures performed by it in this country have been so numerous, that it would exceed the limits of a pamphlet to recount them.

I have therefore selected some of the most inveterate and complicated nature, in order to render the efficacy of this remedy in the most malignant diseases, apparent to the candid and impartial public. And it may without presumption be recommended as a medicine not only powerful, but mild in it's operation, and therefore superior to any mercurial composition, the fatal consequences of which are so generally experienced.

With respect to venereal cases, I have subjoined a sufficient number to prove the qualities of the remedy beyond a doubt; though I have in my possession divers in all stages of the disorder, which from motives of delicacy are necessarily suppressed. * The success attending the vegetable syrup in scorbutic and scrophulous cases has been so great that instances might be multiplied; but it is presumed, these which are inserted will suffice. From the nature, manner of operation, and effects of the medicine, as fully set forth in the body of the pamphlet, it will be easy to account for it's action in every disorder arising from an impure state

* As to gonorrhœas, I deem it unnecessary to instance any cases, as it must be concluded, that a remedy so confessedly efficacious in the most confirmed degrees of the venereal disease, must speedily effect a cure in the first stages of that disorder. And from general experience I can affirm, that the vegetable syrup is a sovereign restorer of nature, after the constitution has received repeated shocks from the use of mercurial preparations.

state of the blood ; I shall therefore wave that subject, and state such facts, as I am persuaded will, with the candid observer, have more weight than all the pomp of words.

C A S E I.

Edward Davis, a soldier in the late lord Ligonier's regiment of guards, was, from a venereal cause of long standing, highly complicated with the scurvy, covered with large pustules, and ulcers of a most sordid nature from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. The uvula and tonsils were almost entirely consumed with ulcers, and he was quite worn out with the most dreadful nocturnal pains. He had nodes on various parts, a slow hectic fever, and a continual head-ach. He had undergone the torments of several mercurial courses, without effect, till he was emaciated to the highest degree, and looked upon to be absolutely incurable. In this situation the unhappy man was presented to me by order of his colonel, as a hopeless subject, in consequence of a request made by a noble friend of mine to lord Ligonier, that he would grant me a soldier from the hospital, in Petty France Westminster, whose case was the most complicated and obstinate. He was received into my house in May 1768, and compleatly cured in the space of six weeks, by the use of the vegetable syrup only, and returned to the hospital for inspection, accompanied by his colonel and myself, perfectly sound, to the astonishment of every one who was acquainted with his former wretched situation. He continues to this day to enjoy perfect health.

C A S E II.

James Cole, a farmer at Caldicot near Cambridge, had a venereal complaint of ten years standing, complicated with an inveterate scurvy, for which he had been thrice salivated without effect ; besides innumerable dreadful symptoms which cannot with delicacy be described : the lower part of the back was full of sinuous ulcers, communicating with each other, and grown fistulous, with a caries overspreading the os sacrum. The nature of his disease had bent him almost double, and he had now kept his bed near
twelve

twelve months, when the reverend Mr. Murhal, senior fellow of Christ-college Cambridge, and minister of Caldicot, applied to me to know if the vegetable syrup could afford relief to this unhappy sufferer, on whom every other expedient had been tried in vain. The trial was made, and the happy effects were most sudden and astonishing, for by the sole use of the syrup, he was able in a fortnight's time to rise and dress himself, at the end of five weeks to walk round the village, and is now perfectly cured to the amazement of all the neighbourhood. The gentleman, to whose humanity he owes his life, will in justice to the doctor and for the benefit of the publick, satisfy any candid enquirer of the truth of the above case.

C A S E III.

Mr. John Borrows, lighterman, living at the cross keys Rotherhith, near Cherry Garden Stairs, was for many years afflicted with an obstruction in the urethra, and an ulcer at the neck of the bladder, which very frequently through intemperance, or violent exercise, brought on a retention of urine, in a degree so excessively painful as compelled him immediately to have recourse to a surgeon, who was often under a necessity of passing the catheter; sometimes the inflammation at the neck of the bladder was so great that the instrument could not pass without putting the patient to exquisite torture, and even endangering his life; therefore other palliatives were obliged to be used. These attacks encreasing daily he was advised to take the vegetable syrup, and began a course of the same in May 1769, which he followed without intermission for two months. The first month he could make water tolerably well, and at the end of the second found the obstruction almost removed, and therefore determined to continue the use of the medicine a third, which he did; though he was radically cured before the expiration of that time. He has had no return of the complaint ever since, but on the contrary has enjoyed a state of perfect health. This cure can be attested by referring to the party at Rotherhith, as well as the surgeon who attended him on the above occasion.

C A S E IV.

C A S E IV.

A servant to Mr. Dudman peruke-maker in Bedford Street Covent Garden, in March 1770, applied to me, having then a phagedenick ulcer in the scrotum, with a large tumor in each groin. The ulcer in the scrotum had penetrated so far, that the testicles were almost bare, and when I visited him, there were all the signs of an approaching mortification; in this desperate state, he was put upon the use of the syrup, with a decoction of sarsaparilla, and continued the same regularly for upwards of seven weeks, when the ulcer in the scrotum was healed. The tumors in the groin were totally dissolved, and the patient appeared perfectly cured.

C A S E V.

John Sherwood, Esq; in the commission of the peace, for the county of Middlesex, had for many years been afflicted with an inveterate scurvy, which formed an incrustation over the whole crown of his head, with eruptions on several parts of his body. He had also been frequently liable to an apoplectic tendency, or swimming in the head, to such a degree, that he has often fallen senseless on the floor. He had taken a great variety of medicines from some of the most respectable of the faculty, but totally despaired of ever being radically cured. But hearing of the virtues of the vegetable syrup; by a friend of his, the proprietor of which (Dr. Burrows) he had known abroad, to be a man of skill and reputation, he was induced, on this recommendation, to make trial of it; and is now, after taking it three months, perfectly cured of all his complaints.

In gratitude for the health he enjoys, in justice to the Doctor, and more especially that a remedy, at once so innocent and efficacious, may be more generally known, he permits this account to be published.

Any candid enquirer may be fully satisfied, by applying to justice Sherwood at Shadwell.

I hereby certify, that the above is a true and candid account. John Sherwood.

C A S E VI.

C A S E VI.

Edward Martin, Esq; of Fenstanton, late high sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, had for some years been afflicted with a most violent scurvy, with eruptions of a putrid nature all over his body, a dimness of sight, and a constant swimming or dizziness in the head, so that he has frequently fallen senseless to the ground. Notwithstanding he had the advice of the most eminent physicians, and took a great variety of medicines prescribed by them, his disorder daily increased, and was attended with total loss of appetite, and a lowness of spirits, inso-much that life became burthensome to him. In this reduced state, hopeless of any relief from medicine, he accidentally met with Dr. Burrows's dissertation, and, as the last effort of despair, determined to make trial of the Vegetable Syrup. After taking only seven bottles he found his disorder entirely cured, his constitution amazingly restored, and he now enjoys a perfect state of health, to the great astonishment of his acquaintance.

For the good of mankind, Mr. Martin is desirous that the above case should be made publick, and will chearfully satisfy any candid enquirer of the truth of it.

C A S E VII.

Richard Adams contracted a clap, for which he was treated by a country apothecary, and in appearance cured; but being obliged to go a long journey on horseback, about a fortnight after the symptoms had vanished, he perceived a swelling in his testicles and scrotum, which also extended the whole length of the pærineum, and gave him exquisite pain; yet being apprehensive of losing his place, if his master should come to the knowledge of his situation, he concealed it for some time, till it grew at last so painful, that he was obliged to confine himself to his bed. The surgeon who was employed having examined him, and having no doubt of its being a venereal case, proposed to his master, a mercurial course, which was agreed to, and he was salivated. The pærineum was pierced with three holes, through which the urine passed,

and gave him infinite pain. The urine had likewise insinuated itself into the cellular membrane of the scrotum, and oozed through almost every pore. He wore bougies during the course of the salivation, which lasted six weeks, when he was so reduced, that his surgeon was fearful of continuing mercurials any longer. He changed the treatment, and put him on a course of the bark, and a milk diet. He recovered a little strength by this means, and it was proposed to salivate him a second time, which neither he, nor his master would consent to, but having heard of the Vegetable Syrup, in a similar case, they were resolved to make trial of it. When I was sent for, I found several fistulas in the perineum and scrotum, through all of which the urine issued abundantly, and all the neighbouring parts inflamed and raw. I began the course immediately, continuing the use of the bougies; at the end of a fortnight, there was no apparent alteration, and they were for leaving off the syrup as ineffectual; but at my earnest intreaty, they consented to a further trial of a fortnight, at the expiration of which time there was so favourable a change, that they conceived the greatest hopes of a perfect cure, which they had the pleasure of seeing realized at the end of ten weeks. The surgeon who attended him during the administration of the remedy, is candid enough to offer to satisfy any enquirer of the above truth.

C A S E VIII.

A surgeon of eminence, in Bedfordshire, in March 1771, was applied to by a gentleman, who had a tumour in the groin. The surgeon as well as the gentleman, not thinking it arose from a venereal cause, let him blood, administered some gentle purges, and applied discutient remedies, notwithstanding which, the swelling daily increased, and had in about a fortnight the appearance of a confirmed bubo. Upon farther enquiry, the cause was found to be venereal, when application were used to bring the tumor to a suppuration. This was effected, it was opened, and a large quantity of matter discharged. The patient being treated according to the usual method, in a course of time was thought to be entirely cured; but in about ten days
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the tumor again increased, which gave him great uneasiness. The surgeon, having previously experienced the efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup, recommended it in this case. By the use of a few bottles, (according to his express declaration,) the swelling, and every other symptom disappeared, the wound was quite healed, and every thing in a sound state. The letter under the surgeon's hand, is ready to be produced.

C A S E IX.

A gentleman of Staffordshire, reading of the extraordinary cure performed by the vegetable syrup, on Edward Davis, private soldier in the foot guards, wrote me the following melancholy account of his case; in May 1771, requesting my advice concerning the effect of that medicine. He was afflicted with a violent head ach at different times, nocturnal pains in his limbs, especially the hips and legs, elbows and shoulder blades. He had nodes on each tibia, swellings towards night, from the foot to the knee; a shivering like a fit of the ague, for two or three hours successively every evening, attended with a slow fever, which went off about two or three in the morning with a sweat. He had also a putrid discharge from the nose, a stinking breath, a nauseous spitting every morning, and had lost three teeth which dropped out of their sockets; in this state he began a course of the Vegetable Syrup, which in the space of only fifteen days, produced the most favourable symptoms, the pains greatly abated, he walked almost twenty miles with more ease, than he could two before; he gained strength, activity, and a flow of spirits, the intermitting fever ceased, the pulse beat regularly, and he slept comfortably six or seven hours successively, which for a long time he had not done for a single hour. In about six weeks he was perfectly restored, and now enjoys an uninterrupted state of health. This gentleman will testify his case to any person, who will apply to him with a line from me.

C A S E X.

Charles Weyman, china painter, at the Bow Manufactory, in the county of Middlesex; had for several years

laboured under a scorbutic disorder, of a malignant and complicated nature. Some time ago it broke out in his left thigh, forming many sinuous ulcers, and at length the bone became foul. He then applied to many eminent practitioners, but not finding relief, became an out-patient of one of the hospitals; notwithstanding which the disorder increased to such a degree, as to render him scarce able to move, and totally incapable of following his business. In this deplorable situation he had recourse to Velnos' Vegetable Syrup; after the use of which for a few weeks the carious bone began to exfoliate, the ulcers gradually to heal, he soon found himself able to walk several miles; and is now capable of following his usual employment, to the surprize of his acquaintance.

C A S E X I.

W. R. servant to G. A. Esq; on the 14th. of August 1771, put himself under my care. His case was as follows; about six months before, he had contracted a Gonorrhæa, at Naples, but being obliged to set out directly for Paris, he neglected it, till his arrival there, when he applied himself to a young English gentleman, then studying physic at the university. His symptoms then were a large indolent swelling on each groin, one of which extended up the abdomen, and over the os pubis, his throat was ulcerated, and he had violent nocturnal pains. His surgeon salivated him with appearance of success, one of the swellings in the groin suppurated, and healed kindly, and the other diminished gradually; the nocturnal pains, and the other symptoms left him, and he was then put on a course of strengthening medicines. On his return to England, he perceived his throat to grow bad again, but attributing it to a cold he caught when crossing from Calais to Dover, he paid little attention to it till he found his groin to swell, and the nocturnal pains to return with greater violence; he then underwent a second salivation of six weeks. The bubo was brought to suppuration, the discharge from it was abundant and sanious, and the probe could be passed a great way in almost every direction, particularly into the cavity of the abdomen, by means of the spitting and discharge,

charge, the poor man was reduced to the lowest state imaginable, so that they were obliged to desist prosecuting the treatment. During this interval, having read of the good effects of the Vegetable Syrup in similar cases, he resolved to try it, and for that purpose sent for me; I undertook him, and notwithstanding the weak state to which he was reduced, I began the course immediately; in three weeks the bubo was entirely healed, and in eight weeks he was radically cured, since which he was married, and has continued to enjoy a perfect state of health.

This patient was recommended by a gentleman of the faculty, who is ready on being applied to by me, to testify the same.

C A S E XII.

A lady had been afflicted with an inveterate scurvy for many years, for which she took a great number of remedies prescribed by the faculty, but without the desired effect. In the month of May 1771, being recommended by a friend, to the use of the Vegetable Syrup, she applied to me in a most deplorable situation; at that time she laboured under a weakness in her arms and legs, and a swelling, with small ulcers in the gums, which occasioned an incessant spitting; pimples and itchings in different parts of the body, pains in the head and breast so acute, as with other symptoms to endanger her life; under this complicated disease, she began to take the vegetable syrup, and in a short time many of the symptoms decreased, and in the space of three months she was radically cured, and is willing to satisfy any person at my request, of the truth of the same.

C A S E XIII.

A person of distinction residing in the parish of St. James's Westminster, having for many years been troubled with a violent pain in the head, together with frequent eruptions about the face, which were deemed by several of the faculty to whom he applied to arise from a scorbutic habit. He had taken numberless medicines, used many baths, but still laboured under the same complaints, till he was reduced to the lowest state. In this situation of despair, having seen a case published in July last, nearly similar to
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his own ; he was encouraged to make trial of the Vegetable Syrup. After taking four or five bottles, he was much alarmed at finding his head covered with pustules, which at length broke out into one general ulcer, that discharged a foetid matter in great quantities. Shocked at this circumstance, he sent for me to enquire the cause of it, when I had the pleasure to inform him, it was one of the happiest events of his life. In a few days the discharge was so copious, as to carry off entirely the incessant pain in the head of which he had so long complained. In the course of about ten days, the violence of the discharge abated, when the ulcer gradually healed, and in five weeks his head was free from any complaint : But such was his opinion of the medicine, that he insisted on taking it, which he did for a considerable time. His health is now perfectly established, of which any person may be convinced, who shall chuse to refer to me for particulars.

C A S E. XIV.

In December 1770, a gentleman, having heard much of my method of curing venereal disorders without mercury, came to consult me. Upon examination, I found the uvula entirely corroded, an ulcer on the right shoulder, and a schirrous tumour in the groin of a large size. He had been under a course of mercurials some months, at the end of which, most of the symptoms except the schirrus disappeared ; but in the course of six weeks, the disorder broke out again, with all the malignant symptoms that appeared before he went under a mercurial course. At his request I visited his wife, whom I found in a most emaciated state, as from dreading the effects of mercury, she had imprudently neglected herself. Her disorder was an ulcer in the throat, with a node upon the tibia, which gave her great pain and uneasiness. In their respective situations, both parties determined to make trial of the Vegetable Syrup, which was administered to them with all desirable success. The gentleman, having taken it about ten days, the ulcer on the uvula began to be tolerably easy, and he could swallow liquids with little pain, which he had not done a long time before. In the space
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of about twenty days, it was totally healed, as was that on the shoulder, in less than a month. The schirrus in the groin which was very obstinate for a considerable time, in about ten weeks was entirely resolved, without the aid of any external application. His wife underwent the same course with the same happy effect, and in six weeks was radically cured.

These cures can be attested by a physician of undoubted character, who frequently visited the parties during the time of their taking the medicine.

C A S E XV.

In July 1771, I was sent for by a country gentleman, who came to town to put himself under my care, for an ulcer in the leg, which he had upwards of five years. Upon examining, I found the ulcer very foul and sordid, and the edges callous, with a caries on the tibia. He informed me that his disorder came upon him, after a gonorrhœa which his surgeon had stopped by means of astringent injections. He afterwards applied to several other practitioners, and used divers means without effect, till harrassed with medicines and topical applications, he determined to let it take its own course, which it did for two years, till at length he found it grow so bad, that he renewed his application, when he was advised to take a preparation of sublimate, for upwards of two months, notwithstanding which the ulcer remained nearly in the same state; in this situation, he began a course of the Vegetable Syrup, and continued in town three months, at the expiration of which, the ulcer was healed, and his leg became very sound, nor has he had the least symptoms of the disorder from that time. There are many persons resident in town, who were eye witnesses to the above cure.

C A S E XVI.

A gentleman of Worcestershire, about three years ago, laboured under a venereal complaint, and underwent a course of mercurials, at the end of which he thought himself cured; but about seven months after, he was suddenly taken with a total suppression of urine. This disorder he
concluded

concluded to arise from the complaint of which he supposed himself to have been cured. The gentleman who attended him, introduced the catheter with little or no effect, from whence he pronounced the suppression to proceed from an inflammation in the neck of the bladder; upon which a considerable quantity of blood was taken from him, and as he was in exquisite pain, anodynes were administered to compose him, and he was ordered into the hot bath, which was observed for several days, during which he remained in a very dangerous state. In about three weeks he began to mend, when Bougies were introduced, and at the end of about seven weeks, he found the urinary passage, quite open to all appearance, and his health restored in other respects, except being very much relaxed, for which he was ordered the bark. Being a person of extensive business, and also of an active disposition; too close an application brought on a nervous complaint, after some time he was again taken with a suppression, (though he declares he had no fresh connection,) but not so violent as the former: However he sent for two eminent surgeons, who had not been concerned for him before. They recommended him to undergo a course of mercurials, and afterwards a decoction of the bark, from which he thought he derived some benefit, for a small space of time: But after any more than ordinary exercise, the stoppage of urine came on, and the same ill consequences attended it. While he laboured under this afflicting state, he read in the public papers, an account of a surprising cure performed on one Cole of Caldicot, by the Vegetable Syrup, and was thereby induced to make trial of it.

Finding daily good effects to proceed from it, he continued regularly taking it upwards of two months, during which, although he frequently used much exercise, he never but once found any degree of suppression, and that very slight and inconsiderable. The nervous complaint and dejection of spirits are entirely removed, and his health perfectly restored. This cure can be attested on application to me, by such authority, as must be deemed indubitable, if the party's own declaration can be admitted as such.

C A S E XVII.

Mr. Frazier of the parish of St. James's Westminster, had for a considerable time laboured under a scorbutic habit, which at length encreased to such a degree, as to bring on an entire depression of spirits, a bad digestion, an universal weakness, and a train of ill effects, which reduced him to the lowest condition. This gentleman, having heard of the singular efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup, in the most inveterate and confirmed scorbutic cases, about three months ago applied to me. He then complained of pains in all his limbs, which afflicted him continually; but were so particularly acute when warm in his bed, that he could scarce ever lie down an hour, without being under a necessity of rising, walking about his room, and sitting up in his bed (very frequently all night.) He had previously tried many things without any effect, insomuch that he almost despaired of being relieved, from a state of torture, as he most feelingly expressed it. However, notwithstanding the inveteracy, and painfulness of his case, he was, after taking a few bottles, most happily disappointed, and effectually convinced of the sovereign antiscorbutic efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup; by perceiving a most sudden and sensible alteration, in every disagreeable symptom, till in the course of two months he found himself perfectly cured, without any other assistance whatever. His pains are now entirely removed, his strength, appetite, and animal spirits totally regained, and he can boast a state of health. Any person desirous of being satisfied of this case, may be referred, by applying to me, to many respectable characters, who were eye witnesses to it.

C A S E XVIII.

To Dr. BURROWS, in the Haymarket, London.

SIR,

In justice to the efficacy of Velnos' Vegetable Syrup, in gratitude for the inestimable benefit, I have received from it, and as a duty I owe to the public; I am induced to

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relate my case in this manner, that others may derive the same salutary effects from your medicine, which I have so happily experienced. In October 1770, returning from a journey, I was struck with a fit of the palsy, which took away the use of my left hand and foot: in endeavouring to get off my horse, I fell on my side, and had not power to rise or walk without assistance: my face was distorted, and my mouth so drawn aside, that I could scarcely speak, so as to be understood. I took such remedies as were prescribed, and used the hot bath, but with very little benefit; and it was the general opinion of those to whom I applied, that I should never recover the use of my limbs. Having heard of the great cures that had been effected, by the Vegetable Syrup, and being strongly possessed with an opinion, I had imbibed when at Paris, in conversation with some eminent gentlemen of the faculty, that relief may be found in the Vegetable world, for most disorders incident to the human frame; I sent for the dissertation, and finding a case nearly similar to my own, I was encouraged to take the Syrup, which I have the satisfaction to assure you, answered my most sanguine expectations; for notwithstanding my age, which is upwards of sixty, and the extreme inclemency of the season, I grew daily better, and can now use my hand and foot as well as ever; only they are not quite so strong, while I enjoy as perfect a state of health, as before the attack. I am, with the most sincere and grateful thanks,

Sir, your much obliged and
most obedient servant,

Cambridge, Sept. 29th.

John Delaporte.

C A S E XIX.

John Aftle, who now works with Mr. Saltkill, coach maker, at Walham Green, in the parish of Fulham, had been under a strong mercurial course, for the venereal disease some months, till the surgeon who attended him, finding

finding his case so obstinate, as to resist his utmost efforts, advised him to undergo a salivation, and on his rejecting the same, gave him up as incurable by any other means. He then applied to me in a condition the most deplorable; for upon examining, I found his body covered with putrid eruptions, a large ulcer on each tonsil, that had almost consumed them, a tumour of considerable size, and nearly schirrous in each groin, and a contraction in his limbs. He laboured under nocturnal pains, that often deprived him of rest, for four or five nights successively, which together with an hectic fever, a constant head ach, and other symptoms cautiously omitted, for the sake of delicacy, had reduced him to so low a state, that he was scarcely able to walk. This wretched object, was put under a course of the Vegetable Syrup, by the sole use of which in a few days, the ulcers in the throat became easier, and he swallowed with little pain: In about twenty days, the eruptions began to subside, the tumours to discuss, the pains to abate considerably, and in the course of two months, he was radically cured of every symptom, and followed his business as constantly as ever, to the surprize of many of the neighbours, who were acquainted with his dreadful situation; as is attested by the patient and his master.

John Astle,

February 25th. 1772.

Henry Saltkill.

C A S E XX.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have received a very extraordinary cure, by taking Velnos' Vegetable Syrup. For upwards of twelve years, I had been afflicted with so dangerous and virulent a scurvy, as affected me in almost every part of my body, particularly my throat, head, and face: It was with the utmost difficulty that I swallowed any thing, and I had several running wounds in my head and face; in short, my condition was really miserable, having besides intolerable pains in my head and limbs.

limbs. But upon taking a few bottles of the Vegetable Syrup, according to your directions, I was restored to a perfect state of health, in every respect, and am now as well as ever. I knew myself, and have the greatest reason to believe am radically cured. I think myself bound to do this justice to your excellent medicine, being fully persuaded that the encouragement of it will be of public utility; and you have my leave to publish this, or any part of it, (if you think fit) for the good of mankind.

I am

Sir,

your humble servant,

S. WARD, Senior.

Wyche Street, March 30th. 1772.

This letter was enclosed and sent to me by the rev. Dr. Wickes, of Bartholomew-Close, London.

F I N I S.

C A S E X I I.

